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ina Sacc., Cerc. malvacearum Sacc. und Cerc. nebulosa Sacc. gut unterscheidbare Species.

Ich erlaube mir auch die letzgenannte Art zu Ehren des Herrn Prof. Dr. W. A. Kellerman zu nennen. Die Diagnose des montegrinischen Pilzes werde ich an anderem Orte veröffentlichen.

CERCOSPORA KELLERMANI Bubák n. sp.— Flecken auf beiden Blattseiten, unregelmässig, eckig, von den Blattnerven begrenzt, olivenbraun, undeutlich graulich umrandet, oft zusammenfliesend, bis 1 cm. im Durchmesser. Fruchtträger auf beiden Blattseiten, büschelweise, schlank, wenig verbogen, bis 150μ lang, 4-5 μ breit, oft fast schon vom unteren ¼ — ⅓ entfernt gezähnt (bis 6 Zähne), mit 3-5 Querwänden, olivenbraun, manchmal an der Spitze heller. Conidien nadelförmig, 50-150μ lang, 4-5μ breit, mit 5-15 *Querwaenden,* gerade oder wenig gekrümmt, hyalin, gegen den Scheitel allmählich, schweifförmig verschmälert.

Auf Althaea rosea Cav., bei Columbus, Ohio, am 9 Juni 1901, legit Kellerman (Ohio Fungi, Nr. 64).

Cercospora kellermani ist am nächsten nur mit Cerc. malvacearum Sacc. verwandt, welche bei Rouen in Frankreich auf Malva moschata gesammelt wurde. Sie unterscheidet sich aber von derselben, als auch von Cerc. althaeina Sacc. durch vielzellige Conidien, von der letzgenannten Art auch durch längere Conidienträger.

Prague, am 16. December 1902.

LEPIDODERMA GEASTER (LINK.)

A. P. MORGAN.

Within my range, I not long ago met with a very interesting species of Myxomyces. Of the old descriptions, the one that fits it best is that of*Didymium geaster* Link, Obs. II, 1816. It is true that Rostafinski places this name as a synonym under *Chondrioderma radiatum* (L.), but this is only a surmise of his, and the judgment of Fries is better. Furthermore, Fries observes that this species recedes from *Diderma trevelyani* (Grev.) in that it grows on wood and not on mosses. Hence, it seems plausible

there are at least two species making the trouble with the specimens and possibly more than two.

The synonyms under *Chondrioderma trevelyani* given in Lister's Mycetozoa are:

1. Leangium trevelyani Greville, Crypt. Fl. 1825.
2. Diderma trevelyani Fries, Syst. Myc. 1829.
3. Chondrioderma œrstedtii Rostafinski, Mon. 1875.
4. Diderma geasteroides and D. laciniatum, Phillips, Grevillea, 1877.
5 Chondrioderma geasteroides Massee, Mon. Myx. 1892.

Rostafinski makes two species of 1, 2 and 3, *Ch. trevelyani* with a columella and *Ch. oerstedtii* without a columella. Massee confirms the species of Rostafinski and adds a third, *Ch. geasteroides,* to include Phillips's two Californian species; this has a columella.

I may here remark that the British Jedburgh specimen is not the type of *Ch. oerstedtii* as stated by Lister; this author's use of *type* is very loose. Lister combines all these 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 into a single species; he says the sporangium wall is composed of "three inseparable layers," which is an absurdity upon the face of it; and he finds no columella in any of the specimens.

Now as to my specimen: It consists of more than one hundred sporangia, of which about half are split open, growing on a piece of wood. The dry mature sporangium is polyhedral in shape, the lines of dehiscence along the edges being paler in color; it splits from the apex downward into several open or spreading segments, sometimes the polygonal apex is torn off and adheres to one of the segments.

The wall is thick composed of a dense layer of glossy scales connate with the membrane, the surface of which is verrucose within and without, the outer surface pale umber, the inner glossy-white. The stipe is very short, slender, concolorous or nearly obsolete; the columella elliptic-oblong, verrucose, usually ejected along with the spore-mass at the time of dehiscence of the sporangium. I can, however, count many columellas remaining at the bottom of the open sporangia, though they are all clean of spores. The capillitium consists of slender, branched, dark-colored threads, forming a scanty network. The spores are globose, smooth (x 500), purplish-brown, 13-16 mic. in diameter.

The line in the wall of the sporangium seems to me of the same nature as in the genus Lepidoderma.